



## BOONE COUNTY LANDFILL

A Tradition of Environmental Excellence Since 1970

# ***ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES, LEGISLATION AND INFORMATION RESOURCES***

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### **LOCAL**

**Boone County Landfill (BCL)** - The BCL serves as the primary municipal solid waste disposal facility for all of Boone County; all of Greene County (except Jefferson); the Cities of Bouton, Granger and Woodward in Dallas County; and the Cities of Farnhamville, Lohrville and Somers in Calhoun County. In addition, the BCL serves as the secondary disposal facility for Ames/Story County. The BCL is responsible for the planning and management of solid waste in its primary disposal service area. It coordinates public awareness and education programs and sponsors collection events for hard to handle wastes. For more information about the BCL and its services call (515) 433-0591.

**Central Iowa Waste Management Association (CIWMA)** - The CIWMA is a regional solid waste planning agency whose membership includes the Boone County Landfill and the service area served by the Ames Resource Recovery Plant. The CIWMA serves the planning needs of Boone, Greene and Story Counties. For more information contact the BCL.

**Boone County Conservation (BCC)** - BCC manages several county parks and serves as a source of information for wildlife and other environmental concerns. The BCC and BCL provide funding for the county naturalist who conducts environmental education for all ages in the County via schools, church groups and other community groups.

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### **STATE**

The following are simplified explanations of selected state agencies and environmental laws and programs. For further information on these laws and programs, please contact the Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) at (515) 281-5145. Additional information can be obtained from the IDNR web page: [www.state.ia.us/government/dnr](http://www.state.ia.us/government/dnr).

#### **Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR):**

**Environmental Protection Division (EPD)** - The EPD serves as the environmental regulatory agency for the state of Iowa. Note: The USEPA handles the regulation of hazardous waste in Iowa.

**Waste Management Assistance Division (WMAD)** - The WMAD is the non-regulatory body that provides data, information and objective analysis concerning waste reduction, recycling and solid waste related issues.

**Recycle Iowa** - Recycle Iowa is a product of the IDNR in cooperation with the Iowa Department of Economic Development. This program coordinates the Iowa Buy Recycled Business Alliance.

**Iowa Waste Reduction Center (IWRC)** - The IWRC provides confidential pollution prevention and waste assessment/management assistance to Iowa businesses. The IWRC can be reached at (800) 422-3109 or at their web site: [www.iwrc.org](http://www.iwrc.org).

**Iowa Waste Exchange (IWE)** - The IWE is a cooperative effort of Iowa community colleges, councils of governments and solid waste agencies, the IDNR, the Iowa Department of Economic Development, the IWRC and Recycle Iowa. The IWE, a free and confidential program, actively promotes the reuse and recycling of Iowa business and industry by-products and wastes. Information on this program can be obtained from the IWRC.

**Groundwater Protection Act (1987)** - State of Iowa legislation that regulates solid waste management, establishes comprehensive planning and implementation guidelines, provides grant funding and regulates the permitting process. This act also regulates groundwater protection from point and non-point source pollution sources, and it established the household hazardous waste collection program.

**Waste Volume Reduction and Recycling Act (1989)** - State of Iowa legislation that further regulates solid waste management by setting waste reduction goals for Iowa landfills to reduce waste entering them by 25% in 1994 and by 50% in the year 2000 using waste reduction and recycling techniques. This act and subsequent amendments also established landfill bans that include: yard waste; whole tires; lead-acid batteries; appliances (white goods); motor oil and oil filters.



## **FEDERAL**

The following are simplified explanations of selected federal agencies and environmental laws. For further information on these laws, please contact the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7, at (800) 223-0425.

**United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)** - Federal organization established in 1970 that brought together parts of various government agencies involved with pollution control.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)** - (1980), this federal statute authorized "Superfund," which provides funding for cleanups and emergency response actions at the worst hazardous waste sites in the United States. CERCLA is significant as it is the first criteria for notification of emergencies involving hazardous substances.

**Clean Air Act (CAA)** - An act passed by Congress to ensure the air to be "safe enough to protect the public health" by 1975. This act required the setting of National Ambient Air Quality Standards for major primary air pollutants. This act was amended in 1990 to include stricter air quality standards.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** - Signed into law by President Nixon in 1969, this legislation set forth important federal environmental policy goals such as the requirement of an environmental impact study prior to any new project implementation. NEPA was also instrumental in the establishment of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)** - An amendment to the Clean Air Act in 1990, NESHAPS promulgated specific air quality criteria for emissions from stacks, automobiles, smelters, and in the removal and disposal of asbestos.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** - This act was part of the 1965 Solid Waste Disposal Act, and was amended by Congress in 1976 to reflect society's changing needs. This act regulates treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous and solid waste from its generation to its disposal.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)** - Enacted in 1980, SARA provides legal authority and resources to address concerns over hazardous waste releases that threaten human health and the environment.

**SARA Title III** - (part of SARA) Known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986, requires annual public disclosure by industry of chemical information, and development of state and local emergency response plans for accidental emergency chemical releases in the community.

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)** - Enacted in 1976, this act gives the U.S. EPA the authority to protect human health and the environment by regulating the development, distribution, and marketing of chemical substances.

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**Sources:** Iowa Department of Natural Resources  
Iowa Waste Reduction Center  
Iowa Waste Exchange  
United States Environmental Protection Agency

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